

THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 27

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

Gleichen Ford Car Surprises Calgary

On Saturday afternoon last W. R. McKie's Ford racer gave Calgary automobilists a severe shock by winning the five mile race for small cars, and it is generally believed would have won the ten-mile race and cup had it not been for an accident.

Spectators present from Gleichen state that the track was not in good shape for fast time particularly at one of the curves.

It will be remembered that the McKie Ford is the one that made excellent time at the Gleichen Stampede when driven by Harry Wernick but met with a severe accident. The car is now in the Gleichen Garage being overhauled and will make its next appearance at Edmonton.

However, it may be best to let the Calgary News-Telegram tell the story:

The motor cycle and auto races on Saturday were exciting and perhaps the most interesting that have ever taken place in this city. There were no accidents, but on one or two occasions drivers narrowly escaped. Every event had its thrills. Every racer on the track was pressed to win, and the winners made their cycles or car put forth the best that was in them. The crowd was not as large as was expected.

At nearly every race meet there are surprises. This meet was not an exception. Webber, who was looked upon and expected to make the best showing there was handicapped by having something the matter with his Ford racer and consequently failed to win a race, or even be one of the fastest ones in a race. But there was a new speeder discovered.

This new flier and its driver turned out to be Hugh Townsley, the fast and well known driver for the Peimont Oil Co., and his car was a stripped Ford from Gleichen. In his race against time this little Ford climbed over the ground like the wind, and made the mile in 1 minute 20 1-5 seconds. Weber in his crippled car, made the same distance against time in 1:31. Graswick, in the American Underlung made the mile in 1:20 1-5, exactly the same as the Gleichen Ford.

The crowd was naturally interested in the Gleichen Ford and its driver. They stood up and applauded his arrival on the track when he entered the ten mile race for big cars, but this race nearly proved the doom of the little Ford and came very near being the last race Hugh Townsley would ever race in.

There were four cars in the race, and shortly after the start, just when they were making the first turn at the west end of the track, Townsley, with his Ford, who was slightly ahead of Graswick in his McLaughlin, tried to cut across in front of Graswick with serious results. The McLaughlin caught the Ford car in front and tore it around dragging it for some distance sideways, and once or twice the Ford swayed in the air and none doubted but that it would overturn and Townsley would be crushed to death. Luck was with Townsley, however, and the two cars became loosened before the Ford turned over. The front axle of the Ford was badly bent, the wheels were put out of plumb and Townsley had to remain out of the race, but he got the car fixed later and entered another race near the end of the programme. The American Underlung won this race in 6:52 3-5.

The five-mile race for the Black cup in which all the cars entered, was won by the American Underlung, time 6:42. This race was very interesting, for the Ford car from Gleichen was entered again, but it did not make the speed that it showed when it ran against time in the first race. The accident had evidently damaged the car to such an extent that the best possible results could not be secured by it.

The underlung showed great speed and its driver deserves all the credit that a good driver should get.

The 10 mile race was also won by the American Underlung, time 13:35.

Perhaps the most interesting race of the day, as far as autos were concerned, was the five mile race for small cars, in which Townsley and his little Ford made a name for themselves. Webber was entered in this race with his Ford racer, but it was plain from the start that his car was not in condition and consequently could not race as it did on previous occasions. The Ford from Gleichen, however, held up the name of the Ford company and climbed around that track making the turns in a wonderful manner. Graswick in his McLaughlin gave him a hard race, and although at times it looked as though he would pass the Ford yet he never got there. For three miles it was a fight for first place with the Ford always leading, but the McLaughlin just a few feet behind. Finally the Ford was seen to gradually climb away from its speedy competitor, and when the race was finished it was leading by a wide margin. The Ford made the five miles in 6:50 1-5.

62 Bushels to Acre

The Gleichen District can boast of some very fine yields of grain this year, where lands were properly cultivated. Here is one brief result A. S. Tower, on n.w. 1/4 23, 22, 23 had the following yield:—26 acres spring wheat threshed out 868 bu. 19 acres barley yielded 1312 bu. 32 acres oats yielded 1523 bushels.

This clearly proves that good farming has more to do as to result than timely rain fall.

R. Kerstein is the first this year to present the CALL with a sample of cabbage, and he states that the one he left at this office is only an average sample, although it tipped the scales at 5 1/2 pounds. He states his garden this year proved most gratifying in pumpkins, vegetable mara, beets, potatoes, cabbage, etc. He also has a good yield of tomatoes some of which are now ripe and others ripening very rapidly. Speaking of his grain Mr. Kerstein said that he had a very good crop of wheat. He finished threshing on Saturday and had over 2000 bushels from 70 acres which he believed was No. 1. Some of his wheat had been grown on breaking, some on summer fallow and 15 acres on stubble. The yield on breaking and summer fallow was fine, but on the stubble was rather poor this year. However, considering the price of wheat this year he was very well pleased. He also had a very nice crop of oats which he had stacked, but as it was not yet threshed he preferred to wait before making any statement concerning it. Mr. Kerstein is farming northeast of Cluny and believes that to be one of the very best districts in the west.

NOTED LADY TRAVELLER TO LECTURE HERE

Tomorrow evening—Friday—there will be given a most interesting free entertainment in the Gleichen Opera House, when Mrs. E. M. Blount, a noted traveller, lecturer, explorer and writer will give a lecture on her travels, accompanied by lantern slides taken from her own negatives. At the close of the lecture a collection will be taken which will be turned over to a committee to be used as thought best for the Gleichen Patriotic fund and it is hoped all will contribute according to their means from 25 cents upwards.

Mrs. Blount cheerfully offered her services when requested by a committee of townspeople, and when it is said that she has lectured in many of the principal cities of the world her offer is a most generous one.

Mrs. Blount has just returned from Alaska and at present is domiciled at Henry Lee's farm north of town, where she is studying agricultural conditions. Since her arrival in Gleichen on Sunday she has been pretty well over this district. From here she leaves for Cleveland, Ohio, to lecture, and after lecturing at Montreal and other eastern cities will speak in New York before leaving for England.

Mrs. Blount is really a very unassuming lady to meet, but in a very few minutes conversation becomes intensely interesting and it is a foregone conclusion that all who hear her tomorrow night will spend a most profitable and interesting evening.

The Gleichen Brass Band has agreed to be on hand and render a few selections.

While the CALL has many references to choose from perhaps we cannot do better than quote from the Lady's Pictorial an article on this distinguished lady:

Mrs. Blount, who has just given two lectures on her travels in "British East Africa and Round Victoria Nyanza," is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of Arts. Seen at her charming house in Chelsea, where the interviewer caught her in the unenterprising act of arranging flowers, Mrs. Blount allowed that she had two characteristics of a good traveler—a quickness at picking up languages and alertness of observation. Her knowledge of the Swahili dialect carried her thru parts of east Africa, where she was surrounded by cannibals, enabled her to go alone into the native villages round the great lakes, where she was besieged by women who had never seen an undistorted ear, and gave her the chance of discoursing with a chief, who, attired in beads and grass, came a twelve hour's journey to see her and laid at her feet his spear, and much more precious, a charm against lions. He could not be persuaded to part with another mascot—which insured luck with the "fair" sex—even though Mrs. Blount offered him £1, and told him in his own native tongue the story of "CElipus Rex." At Mwanze Mrs. Blount was rather shocked by the marriage market. Any man who can afford an abundance of wives need, of course, do no work; his women-folk will support him by wonderful bead work of calabashes and by chewing bark-cloth, an industry which is now, however, on the wane. Although women are of no account in East Africa, Mrs. Blount was much impressed by the superb carriage of those of the Kavondo tribe, who, wearing merely a head necklace, a narrow waist-strip of rhino (which somehow or other, does not lacerate their flesh), and a cabbage leaf, look like "living bronze statues," and have a very high moral code. During another part of her journey Mrs. Blount was accompanied by fifty natives, each carrying the 60 lbs. weight ordained by Govern-

ment. These men named Mrs. Blount "Kubaa-bibi," or "The Great One," because they could not understand why white men should not only consent to walk behind her, but to consult her comfort and convenience in the matter of camping grounds. With regard to her recent visit to Panama, Mrs. Blount commented on the wonderful devices which counteract the violence of nature—the earth slides and the sweeping river, and remarked on the extraordinary success of the temperance lines on which the workmen are treated. The district is now thoroughly purified from mosquitoes and yellow fever, and will doubtless become a health resort, although in the courtyard of the prison at old Panama city the eye is arrested by a stack of coffins as high as a house, waiting for the reception of the inmates. During her visit to this prison Mrs. Blount noticed the fewness of women prisoners, and imparted to her West Indian attendant her delight at feminine crimelessness. That worthy replied that it was not that women were good, but "judges as is lenient." Mrs. Blount is an accomplished photographer and the slides illustrating her lectures are made from her negatives. But the house had to be searched before she could find a photograph of herself!

Mrs. Blount announced herself to be no explorer, no hunter, and no missionary; her specialty is in describing the haunts and habits of the various tribes of natives and the multifarious animals. She was on cordial terms with gentlemen whose distorted ear lobes looked like bicyclist tyres, and were twisted up with bamboo pins, and, when lying in a canvas tent she has kept away deep-breathing lions by valiantly hammering on a biscuit box. Methods of locomotion—from the wood fed engine of the Uganda railway to the huge bullock-drawn waggon—had a peculiar interest, and in view of the recent publicity

of Kikuyu, it was amusing to see a lantern slide of Kikuyan dancing, which on certain festivals continues without intermission for three days and nights.

"Now, it will take me a little time to remember details, but I will give you details as they come me." To which the reporter responded: "That is the way we prefer to get news."

"We commenced harvesting on August 10th and finished August 22nd," said Mr. Johannsen. "Our barley was threshed September 3rd and 4th and the yield was 42 1/2 bushels to the acre."

"We finished threshing wheat on Sept. 16 and the yield on 36 acres of land above the ditch was 10 bushels to the acre."

"On 90 acres of irrigable land the average was 38 1/2 bushels per acre. I might say considerable of this proved difficult to bring the water onto, but the result justified the work."

"We had a 10-acre tract in the Alberta Grain Growing Contest of which a portion was on potatoes ground and all of the tract was in 1910 and 1912 irrigated and summer fallowed in 1913. These acres were threshed separately and we tried our best to arrive at a fair result. Four hundred sheaves of this wheat were shipped to Strathmore to be used for exhibition purposes and they weighed 4,450 pounds. Therefore, in threshing we kept track of 400 sheaves, which ran 4 1/2 bushels, so we added this to the yield, and as a result find that the 10 acres yielded 61 1/2 bushels per acre."

"We also shipped 300 sheaves of barley to the C. P. R. to be used by the company for exhibition purposes."

"All of the crop was grown on summer fallow, excepting the 36 acres."

"Our oats were grown on spring plowing and the yield was only 35 bushels to the acre."

"The wheat was all of the Marquis variety and of very fine quality."

"We have stored it for the present in galvanized iron granaries."

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	\$.94
2 Northern	.....91
3 Northern	.....86
4 Northern	.....80
5 Northern	.....73
6 Northern	.....70
Feed	.....62
2 C.W. Oats	.....34 1/2
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.....37 1/2
Malting Barley	.....50 1/2
3 Barley	.....50 1/2
4 Barley	.....48 1/2
Feed	.....46 1/2
1 Nor West Flax	\$.99
2 Can West	.....96
3 "	.....79

A fairly well attended meeting was held in the Opera House on Tuesday afternoon to organize a Red Cross Society in Gleichen. Considerable discussion was indulged in and Mrs. Jowett was finally elected to attend a meeting to be held in Calgary next Wednesday, Sept. 20th.

The War Bulletins From Day to Day

Special to the CALL from Calgary Herald's bulletin service.

Wednesday, Sept. 23rd.

Believed 700 survivors out of two crews of three British cruisers sunk.

Two out of five German submarines that attacked are sunk.

Nearly 400 men now accounted for.

Grimby trawler Killmarnece blown in two by a mine in North Sea, three men saved.

Allies after severe fighting advance left wing, also repulse German attacks on right.

Russians holding Jarenslaw preparing for further advances.

Belgians continue harassing Germans out from Antwerp.

General Botha accepts command of African forces against Germans.

Heavy rains continue.

Suffering of wounded intense.

Artillery only moved with great efforts.

Country a morass.

British submarine returns after trip up Elbe. Important information gained.

British hold highly strategic position captured by bayonet.

Tuesday, Sept. 22

Canada decides to send another contingent of 19,000 in addition to 31,000 shortly leaving.

German right wing bending back slightly.

Von Kluck said to be retiring.

Correspondent says when losses of present battle are known it will shock many. Likens German position to Sebastopol.

Russian advance on Berlin now general.

Servians claim to continue victorious. Austrians driven back with heavy losses.

Over 200 British war ships lie in battle array off Heligoland waiting.

Admiralty says, "If Germans refuse to fight will dig them out like rats in a hole."

100 horses shipped from Halifax for army every week this winter.

Rheims a city of ruins. Pope formally protests against burning of cathedral.

Germany's Bavarian troops nearing mutiny.

The Gleichen Union Sunday School will hold its annual Rally Day in the Methodist church on next Sunday, September 27th, at 11 a.m. This is the day set apart for Rally Day for Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies throughout the whole of Canada, so that those taking part in this rally are taking part in a movement which is Dominion wide on that day.

A very interesting program is being prepared, and the invitation to attend is extended to everyone, old or young. The offering taken at the service is to be devoted to the extension of Sunday School work, and is to be divided equally between the Sunday School Committees of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of Canada.

Mrs. Brosseau and Edna returned on Tuesday from Crookston, Minn., accompanied by her brother, Nat Bray.

It is expected that the post office will be moved to the new block today.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

CATS FOR SALE—I have 1300 bushels feed oats for sale at 40c. per bushel in the bin. S.W. 1/4 20-22, F. W. Crandall, Phone 123. 27th

LOST—Gun case between Ellis and McPherson northwest of Gleichen about 8 miles, believed to be near the creek. Return to Call and receive reward. 26th

FOR SALE—Herring Hall Marvine Safe at a bargain. Apply to M. E. Wishart, Gleichen. 25th

FOR SALE—or trade, A few Brood Sows in pig and also a number of weaned pigs, Yorkshire based. Will sell for cash or trade for cattle. Apply Mrs. W. Erford, Gleichen. 27

ESTRAY—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Neilson, Standard. 19th

STRAYED—From S.22, T.19 R.3 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded <> on right shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop Langdon, Alta. 20th

FOR SALE—Toulouse Geese. Apply J. L. Barger, Cluny. 29

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: 42 on left cross or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 28

REGISTERED Greyhounds. Parents imported. Puppies for sale \$10 and \$5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C. F. Bruce, Cluny. 18th

PRIMOST SEED FLAX. 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens in 10-14 days before common flax. Heavy yield, 294 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seeding, \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 27th

FOR SALE—Registered Birkshires, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition. F. Daw, 19th

HORSES Wanted

If you have any Horses to dispose of—Ship to us as we have a great many enquiries for all classes of horses. Ship to

Lazell & Durno

Auctioneers.

520 Center St. Calgary

The Pender Cafe was opened in the new Postoffice block on Tuesday and already is doing a very good business and everyone is welcome.

Keep the Children Well
W. N. U. 1017

If a man expects to convince his wife that he is a genius he must get busy during the courtship.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

MacVicar (very depressed)—Three
pen'worth o. poison
Chemist—What for?
MacNear—Tuppence.—Printer's Pl

"Well," replied the athletic youth, "maybe you can, but if you succeed it will be some item for the sports page."—Washington Star.

Milly—That's a sign you were dreaming.

**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

**CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE**

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR

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For Screened Coal at mine, \$5.00
" Mine run " " " \$2.75
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Terms Cash

If you haven't teams to haul
with, make up a car with your
neighbors and let one ship it to
you.

J. B. SCHULTZ
LBSHE Standard Coal Mine

The Vulcan Iron Works

FARMERS. Bring in
your discs and plows.
to be sharpened.

R. H. Hogg

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W. PARK BLVD., PROPRIETOR

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914

CALGARY BOARD OF TRADE ADVISE

The CALL has received the following letter from the
Calgary Board of Trade with a request for its publication
and expressing the hope that it may be of benefit to the
farmers of the province. While the CALL cannot agree
with the article entirely, believing as we do that the local
market should have every consideration that the larger
markets expect, and that the farmer should be the judge
of what he thinks is best, the letter is published by request.

"The prevailing high prices for hogs up to a week
ago called out some pretty poor stuff and the farmers
should consider that nothing will damage their market so
quickly as to flood it with poor stock. There is only one
time to market stock, and that is when it will be graded
"Extra Choice."

"Extra Choice" means nothing more than that the
farmer has taken care of his stock, fed and cared for them
in a way that they will stand up alongside of any competi-
tors and take no points from them. These animals al-
ways have and always will draw buyers from all over the
continent provided that their appearance is more general
than exceptional and that they can be found at any time
on the market. It was told of a farmer who boasted that
in a shipment of hogs that he had sold he slipped in two
piggies sons. He thought how smart he was but he didn't
think of the effect that would have on the market. Such
acts are not smart, they are foolish, because they help kill
the market.

It is regretted that conditions have become so as to
practically force some stock on the market at any price,
and it is far more regrettable that steps have not been taken
to help those farmers so situated, as it will eventually
damage the market and cause the Alberta farmers to lose
the good name they hold for marketing fine stock if it is
continued. There is no excuse, however, for those farm-
ers outside the afflicted areas to market their stock in poor
shape.

The Idaho corn fed hog is a keen competitor of the
Alberta hog and it will keep going to maintain our lead
on him, but it is a fact that the Alberta hog stands well
today, and by judgment and discretion, fair treatment
and constant attention, there is no reason why we should
step back for any competitor.

The good stock draws the buyers and competition,
and consequently good prices, and after all that is what
we are after. If each farmer truly recognised how much
depends on the condition of his stock at the time of mar-
keting and the close relationship that this has to the price
paid he would appreciate how much depends on this mat-
ter.

There is another matter that is an important one.
The Government, the C.P.R., the Board of Trade and
others, are spending much time and money to get this
country stocked with good dairy cattle, but their efforts
are immediately frustrated by the farmers if the heifer
calves are killed or sold for killing before they become
productive or, as a matter of fact, at all. The economic
value of a heifer calf or a cow to a country like Alberta is
enormous, and while it may not seem to some farmers ad-
visable to raise the calves, so far as heifers are con-
cerned the farmer who kills them or offers them for sale
for slaughter is doing an immense harm to himself and to
the farming industry of the province. Keep the heifers by
all means.

Another matter which should be brought to the
farmer's attention is of sufficient importance to be put be-
fore him in the shape of a warning—"Do not ship any-
thing, no matter whether it be livestock, dairy products or
garden truck, that will not reflect to the credit of the pro-
vince and of you. The poorer stuff should be marketed
locally, in which case you know it is not damaging your
foreign markets. Some recent shipments of grain are
found to be wet and in consequence are getting "No Grade,
tough and wet." During the wet weather it is inadvisable
to thresh. A little patience and the wind and sun will
put your grain in among the grades again. The prices are
good and the farmer should take full advantage of them
by exercising a little patience and threshing after the grain
is stock has dried again. Be honest with yourself, and
you will not go far wrong.

FALL BUSINESS

Notwithstanding
the unsettled condi-
tion of the country,
the west is forging
ahead and demands
for all kinds of goods
will be as heavy as
usual, as well as de-
mands for all kinds
of Farm Produce.

SWEATERS, GLOVES and UNDERWEAR

are now moving out. We have some Special Values which we are showing freely.
Sweater Prices run in excellent qualities at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and Our Leaders
at \$3.50 and \$5.00 are the best we have ever shown and will bring big sweater business.
GLOVES, H.B.K. Co. brands as usual. Prices 25¢ to \$2.50 per pair.
UNDERWEAR, heavy wool, from \$2.00 per suit up. Also men's Combination Suits,
in fine and heavy wools.

NEW CLOTHING, NEW OVERCOATS

New Sheep-Lined Coats, Mackinaw Suits, etc., etc. Excellent assortment and special
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New Showing of Caps in beautiful patterns with knit and fur bands at 50¢ to \$2.25
New Dress Goods and Velveteens, Prints, Wrappergotes, Flannels, Ladies and
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CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and

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Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

—Bullion of All Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

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Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and
insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa,
the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed
farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement,
with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural com-
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to "pay" and the privilege of a loan of \$25,000 for improvements (5%
interest) no principal payment at start of first or second year, and no
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This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on
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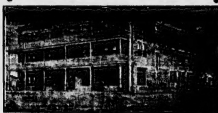
Department of Natural Resources,
Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

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22 wheel.
Campbell Sub-Surface packer,
22 wheel.
Also a number of extra Weber wagon
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These goods are all new and will be sold at greatly reduced
prices. Come early and get your choice.

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the skin means much to your general health.
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cum—the kind we recommend because it has
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\$50.00 Reward will be paid to
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leading to the conviction of
anyone illegally driving off the
Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or
holding or harbouring on their
premises or range or in their
herd any bulls bearing the I D
brand.

J. H. GOODERHAM,
Indian Agent.

The War Bulletins From
Day to Day

(Continued from page 1)

Special to the CALL Sept. 10th.

Monday, September 21
After a temporary lull, Sunday
night battle reopens and Germans
give slightly before allies.

German bombardment at Reims
reduces famous cathedral to ruins.
French have sent protest to all
neutral Governments.

Battle Aisne now admitted big-
gest in history of world. Losses
fearful.

Soldiers must sleep in flooded
trenches. Roads impassable thru
raids, and if Germans are forced to
retreat must leave artillery.

Extreme left bears brunt of bat-
tle. General Finlay, Royal Artil-
lery, killed.

Prince George, Serbia, wounded
seriously.

Russians continue victorious and
Serbians are holding their ground.

Germans advance heavy sleg-
guns toward Antwerp.

No naval news.

Saturday, Sept. 19.
Allies repulse all counter attacks.
French and British officers ad-
mit only superhuman efforts will
drive Germans from present posi-
tion.

Right wing giving slightly and
Muese operations may be repeated.
Prussian guards corps wiped out
of existence.

Crack British regiments are dec-
imated, but reinforcements keep
strength even.

Heavy rains increase suffering of
wounded.

Knox Magee, editor Winnipeg
Saturday Post arrested by military;
published adverse criticism of Val-
cartier.

Russians continue to gain victor-
ies against Austrians.

Belgians harassing Germans
everywhere in Belgium.

Internal trouble in Austria.

Public in Vienna demands war
news. None given.

Switzerland financially ruined by
war. May demand indemnity when
Kaiser conquered.

Japanese gain victories in Koon
Chou.

Friday, Sept. 18.
Officials report nothing new at
the front.

Reports say Germans yield slight-
ly but resisting attacks fiercely.
Losses enormous.

General Battaille killed in action.
Russia in agreement with France
and Britain will not hear negotia-
tions for peace until militarism is
crushed out of Germany.

Count George Borowski, Russian
Governor at Galicia, assassinated.

Servian army moving forward
and reports victories.

Austrians in Galicia completely
routed, Russians now trying to cut
entire army off from base.

Holland may join allies. Mobil-
izing troops on her frontier and
probably waiting till Germans are
driven back into Germany.

No naval news.

Thursday, Sept. 17.
German line slowly giving ground.
Desperate battle now taking
place.

Internal unrest in Germany now
described as critical.

Przemysl one of the strongest
fortresses in Europe has fallen to
the Russians.

Germans are evacuating Brussels to
reinforce line in France.

German Lloyd-Liner Kron Prince
Wilhelm sunk by British Cruiser
Lancaster near Cabiat.

Servians are bombarding Orsova.

Servians claim no Austrians in
Servia now.

Public feeling for France and
Britain now very high in Rome.

Road to Vienna now open for
Russian legions.

Gulicians giving Russian soldiers
every help. Belgium, Austrian and
German staff are undertaking new
concentration at Caracow, probably
one or two million men.

GETTING TOGETHER
IS THE POLICY

Relations of Farmers and Manufacturer
are—President Gordon and Mr.
Charles Dunning

The recent annual meeting of the
Canadian Manufacturers' Association
in Montreal was noteworthy for the
fact that Mr. Charles Dunning, man-
ager of the Saskatchewan Co-Oper-
ative Company at Regina, delivered
on special invitation, a striking ad-
dress on the problems of Western
Canada. Mr. Dunning's frank but
friendly address was heartily received
by the manufacturers, who found
much to ponder over in his remarks
on the relations of the farmers and
the manufacturers, and the East and
the West.

Mr. C. B. Gordon, the retiring
President of the C.M.A., in his annual
address, spoke in some measure along
the same lines as Mr. Dunning, em-
phasizing the desirability of better re-
lations being established between the
farmers and the manufacturers, and
pointing out that a good deal of the
friction arose through misunderstand-
ing.

Bear No Ill Will

Commenting on the meeting, "The
Journal of Commerce" of Montreal,
of which Hon. W. S. Fielding, former
Minister of Finance in the Laurier
Government, is editor, deals as fol-
lows with the question of the relations
between the farmers and the manu-
facturers:

"President Gordon of the Canadian
Manufacturers' Association delivered
an instructive and, in the main, fair-
minded address yesterday afternoon
on the present economic situation in
Canada, though there may be parts
of it that cannot be endorsed by all.
It is refreshing to find that a repre-
sentative of a particular class in the
community is able to take a large and
detached view of an admittedly deli-
cate situation in which class interests
have too largely predominated. Ex-
tremists on both sides sometimes use
language which tends to needlessly
broaden the differences between manu-
facturer and farmer. The leading
editorial in a recent issue of a well
known farmers' paper is a case in
point, in which the programme of
both the Liberal and the Conservative
parties in the Province of Ontario,
was held up to merciless criticism
because these were said to deal ex-
clusively with the interests of town
and city dwellers and had little or
nothing to say of the place and wel-
fare of the farmer in our social econ-
omy. The truth is, that the tremen-
dous development that has taken
place on the American continent in
the last generation has been largely
urban development, with European
problems and policies to be investi-
gated. It is perfectly true, as Mr.
Gordon suggests, that neither the arti-
san nor the manufacturing classes
have any ill-will toward the farming
class. Nor is there any ill-will on the
part of the farmers towards the manu-
facturers. The interests of the two
classes seem at times to conflict. It
should be the work of thoughtful men
on both sides to diminish the causes
of difference and to bring about that
friendly co-operation that is needed
for the success of all.

Home Market Necessary

Mr. Gordon's remarks on the ques-
tion of our tariff policy were moder-
ate and on lines that will be largely
approved. He told his auditors in no
uncertain terms that they should not
look for any immediate or consider-
able increase in the tariff, but rather
that the future development of the
tariff should be along scientific lines,
modified as it must be from time to
time to meet particular problems.
Naturally, he claims the tariff is not
responsible for any apparent lack of
success in the farming industry. He
appealed to the farmers to take ad-
vantage of the great and continually
increasing home market for cattle
and dairy products, and drew attention
to the contention that wheat farming
is a losing game in the West. The
opinion was advanced that our West-
ern farmers must adopt the mixed
farming methods of the East if they
are to meet with the fullest measure
of success. He deplored the fact that
our stock industry is not as pros-
perous as it ought to be, and main-
tained that the tariff could in no way
be blamed for that state of affairs.
Rather, he found here a particular
instance in which the tariff might be
modified to meet a particular need.
Even those who entertain views on
the tariff question which are not en-
tirely in line with his will find much
in his address for approval.

Every city starting a city market,
has the consumers and the market
building, or must provide the building.
Farmers in the vicinity must be en-
couraged to raise the farm truck to
supply the market. Once started they
will soon realize that there is money
in it.

Microbes in Your Scalp

Authorities say that a microbe
causes baldness. If you are losing
hair try our remedy at our risk.

Professor Unna, of Germany, and
Dr. Sabouraud, the great French
Dermatologist, claim that a mi-
crobe causes baldness, and that
theory has been verified by micro-
scopists. This microbe destroys
the hair follicles, in time causing the
scalp pores to close and the scalp to
become shiny. Then, it is believed
nothing will revive the growth. If
treated before this occurs, baldness
may be overcome.

We know of nothing that has
given such universal satisfaction in
treating the scalp and hair as Rezal
"93" Hair Tonic. It has been de-
signed after long study to overcome
the cause of falling hair as discovered
by Prof. Unna, Dr. Sabouraud and
other scalp and hair specialists, and
we believe it will do more than any-
thing else can to remove dandruff and
stop falling hair; and if any human
agency can promote a new growth
of hair it will do that, too.

We want you to make us prove it.
We will pay for a month's treatment
of Rezal "93" Hair Tonic used dur-
ing a trial, if you will use it ac-
cording to directions, and are not
thoroughly satisfied. When we will
do this, you surely should not hesitate
to at least try it.

Start the treatment today. Your
mere request will get your money
back if you want it. Two sizes, 50c
and \$1.00.

You can buy Rezal "93" Hair Tonic
in this community only at our store;

A. R. YATES

The Jewel Store

There is a Rezal Store in nearly every town
and city in the United States, Canada and
Great Britain. There is a different Rezal
Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—
such especially designed for the particular ill
for which it is recommended.
The Rezal Stores are America's Greatest
Drug Stores

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,

16th Indian Agent.

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EVERY TWO MONTHS
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AGENT
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BUSY STORE

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. 25c a box,
or three for \$1.00 at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCORRELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHOROL FOR MEN Restores Vain
and Vitality. For Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a Tonic will build you up. 25c a box, or two for
50c at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCORRELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

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OF COMMERCE

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every
facility for the transaction of their banking business, including
the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes
are supplied free of charge on application. W25

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1868

Capital Paid Up - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - 13,575,000
Total Assets - - 180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having branches throughout Canada and the
West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities
for handling collections with economy and despatch.

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GLEICHEN BRANCH: H. G. LYONS, Manager.

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Insurance

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Sucessor to McKie and Henderson

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Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

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Your Spring Work is drawing near. Look
well to your implements and see that you
have the best. And

Don't Forget to See

R. M. JOHNSTON

Namaka, Alberta

for your Implements. Right prices and
terms. SEE US!

Steam Coal! Steam Coal!!

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Rex Motor Spirits and all
kinds of Lubricating Oils.

Call in and get our prices before you buy.
All kinds of Cartage work Solicited.

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We move anything with two ends

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WHEN SKIPPERS MEET WITH BAD MISFORTUNE

FATES THAT BREAK CAPTAINS WHO LOSE THEIR SHIPS

Many a Capable Officer Loses His Chance of Ever Securing Another Commission Should His Vessel Go Down—His Reputation as a Navigator is Lost.

In nine cases out of ten the captain who loses his ship is a broken man. Unless it be proved at the subsequent inquiry that the disaster was brought about by circumstances over which he had no control and that he did all in his power to minimize it, he will almost certainly lose his job.

Occasionally a skipper shows such resource in his time of trial, and is so highly commended by the court, that the owners of the ship retain his services, but, as a rule, he knows he must look out for other employment.

If his certificate is suspended, even for a short time, his case is indeed a hard one, because he is unlikely to obtain command of a ship again—at least, not in this country, says London Answers.

Some years ago a fine ship was piled up on one of the most dangerous coasts in the world. It was her maiden voyage, and she had a number of passengers on board, but, thanks to the skill of the captain, everyone was safely landed.

At the usual official inquiry the captain was highly commended, but on some technical point his certificate was suspended for a month. Regarded as, perhaps, the finest officer in the fleet, his career was at an end, and, after months of seeking work, he obtained the post of harbor-master in a small port in South America.

That is the fate of many a capable officer. Very occasionally some shore post may be given to a very old and clever officer who has lost his vessel, but as a rule he has to be content with the command of some small coasting ship. Unfortunately British officers will be found commanding a half-caste crew on the ocean byways of the world, or perhaps they obtain a post as skipper of a tug in a big foreign port where British influence is all powerful.

He who gets a position as harbor-master must reckon himself particularly lucky, or he the fortunate possessor of inferior posts, and he may hope to reach the plums of the service, again, for he would not be employed as first or second officer, except in some small ship.

Sometimes a skipper has saved up a little money, which he invests in a sailing coaster, but profits are small, and the dangers many, and it is not easy for a new man to get up cargo, while the underwriters might have something to say.

On very rare occasions a captain who has come into close touch with passengers or merchants whose cargo he has carried has so impressed them with his ability that when misfortune comes they offered him a berth. Such cases have been heard of, and a sailor friend once told the writer of one he knew.

In the navy it is the same, and more than one promising career has been nipped in the bud. The captain of the Montagu, lost on Lundy Island, was considered a highly intelligent man, but he was lost to the navy, and joined the staff of one of the big ship-building firms.

A naval officer has a pull over the mercantile man in this respect; he probably knows so much that some engineering or armament firm will be glad of his services, unless his incapacity has been proved beyond doubt.

Another officer of the same battleship was equally fortunate. Spending several weeks or months over the work of attempted salvage, he gained much experience in this side of marine work, and subsequently joined a salvage company. The writer believes he was afterwards actually engaged in salvage work for the navy, although indirectly, through his company.

The fate of the mate who is in charge at times of disaster is always bad. A year or two ago a second officer shot himself from worry as a result of a collision, although, at the inquiry held at Ottawa, he was held entirely free from blame.

Business Is Business

Rev. Dr. Aked has always been known to be very outspoken, and has often been in trouble through expressing his opinions. Not very long ago he shocked many people by declaring that there was such a thing as too much zeal in religious matters.

Never with the heathen nor with our own people, he said, "it is not correct to advocate religion on mercenary grounds. For instance, I know a manufacturer who last Easter told all his hands that he would pay them if they went to church. The hands all agreed, and a fine show they made. The manufacturer, scanning their ranks from his pew, swelled with joy and pride. But after the service one of the foremen approached him. 'Excuse me, sir,' he said, 'but the fellows want me to ask you if they come to church again to-night do they get overtime?'"

A Laggard Suit

Justice Cross, who has been criticizing severely the law's delays in Montreal, and blaming the lawyers for lax preparation of cases, is criticized in turn along with his colleagues of the bench by local wig wearers. One K.C. recently mentioned a case which has been "en delibere" for twenty-one years.

"All the parties are dead," he said. "The lawyer for the plaintiff is now himself presiding over a Montreal court, whilst the lawyer for the defendant is a member of the parliamentary staff at Ottawa, and is nowise bothered about his or any other local court case."

Horseflesh Sold as Beef

The civic health authorities recently admitted that there are large quantities of horseflesh being sold as sausages and beef in Montreal.

Steps are being taken to prevent it, although medical men are not in agreement as to its demerits as food.

WHERE NERVE COUNTS

An Exciting Incident of an Elephant Hunt in Africa

"We had just stopped by a tree that had been pulled down," says Capt. C. B. Stigand, in "Hunting the Elephant in Africa," and we were feeling the leaves that had dropped to see how dry they were. I had determined to abandon the hunt. At that moment one of the men who had gone forward a little whistled, and immediately everyone got out of the way. The elephants were returning on their tracks. I could see the ears of another.

"I did not want to shoot the young bull, so I got behind a tree as he came trotting up, but he pulled up ten yards from my tree and turned on me. The only thing to do was to shoot him, so I reluctantly fired at his head. I went up to him, but he was not dead, and I went to get up again, I put another shot in his forehead, but it did not reach the brain, and the next moment it was I who was being chased.

"I dodged sharply to my right, thinking that the elephant would pass, and I would get a side shot as he went by; but he tripped over a fallen tree and went sprawling. I dropped my rifle, and just managed to seize it by the muzzle as the bull was about to tread on it. I then dived head foremost into the branches of the fallen tree.

"I made a frantic effort to crawl through, but a stout branch resisted my progress, and at the same moment I was charged in after me. The impetus he gave me bent aside the stubborn branch, and the next moment I found myself in the other side, while the elephant was stamping the ground five yards from where I stood, evidently under the impression that I was on the ground under his feet.

"I quickly turned round and discharged my rifle into him. It was the last cartridge in the magazine. The rifle was taken out of my hands, and I found Matola, my gun bearer, who had counted the shots, standing beside me, and offering there a second rifle as a water-melton.

"By some oversight the second rifle had not been loaded, and I had given strict orders that none of my men were ever to load or unload my rifles. Being a good soldier, Matola had not disobeyed this order even under these extreme circumstances, but had gone as near to loading as he could. The branch was open, and he was holding the clip in position with his thumb just over the magazine. All I had to do was to press it down, as I took hold of the rifle, and I was ready to fire. The elephant was turning round, and I shot him in the brain.

"The story has taken a long time to tell, but of course it all happened in a moment. I think, as an example of a combination of pluck, discipline and presence of mind in an emergency, the behavior of Private Matola would be difficult to beat."

LINOLEUM'S STORY

Many Countries Supply the Ingredients From Which It is Made

Do you know that the linoleum you walk over each day represents products from all the continents? We will begin with cork, which largely comes from North Africa. Here the bark is stripped from the trunk, and larger branches of the cork tree when they attain the age of 25 years.

The cork is conveyed from the forest to the nearest boiling station, and is boiled in huge vats until the rough woody part can be scraped off and the bark rendered pliable. It is next shipped to Spain, and trimmed there into a dozen grades or more, rebaled and sent to linoleum factories.

Linseed oil, from which linoleum derives its name, is obtained from flax seed largely grown in Russia and the Argentine. The flax is milled and thrashed, and when the crop is ripe, the seed is sent to an oil-crushing centre, cleansed, and the oil extracted by means of crushing the seed between corrugated steel rollers. Then it is filtered, tanked and sent to the linoleum factories.

Burlap, which is used as a cohesive linoleum, is derived from jute, in India. Packed in bales, it is shipped to Dundee, Scotland, and then to the factories for the purpose of backing the linoleum.

Australia is one of the countries which supply pigments for the coloring of linoleum.

Birds That Fight Eagles

In Foula, one of the Shetland Islands, the natives make a business of rearing skau gulls in order to rid the islands of eagles that congregate there and commit many depredations. The magnificent red sandstone cliffs that skirt the northwestern coast became a favorite haunt of the eagles, and this "inaccessible" spot increased so rapidly that they became a terror to the farmers and fishermen who dwell on this isolated spot. The skau gulls are also strong and fierce on the inveterate foes of the eagle. In battle the gulls are nearly always victorious, and the inhabitants hit upon the novel scheme of feeding and caring for the skau gulls, which, though formidable to their feathered enemies, are very peaceful and docile when brought in contact with man.

Army and Navy of Latin America

The combined army and navy strength of the Latin American republics is: Army, including total available strength, 7,560,000; navy, including all kinds of craft, eighty-four vessels, with personnel of 27,000 officers and men. Of this naval strength all that amounts to anything are the nine modern (but not first class) battleships—Argentina three, Brazil three and Chile three. Mexico has practically no navy. The total possible war strength of the United States is probably around 15,000,000—New York American.

Smoking and Drinking Less

The decrease in the consumption of liquor and tobacco by Canadians continues. During the month of June the inland revenue of the Dominion was \$1,715,007. During June, 1913, that revenue was \$1,785,290.

LIGHTNING CALCULATORS

A Mathematical Marvel Has Been Found in a Madras Office

There is at the present time studying at Cambridge one of the most wonderful mathematical minds the world has ever seen—a young Hindu, Mr. S. Ramanujan by name—whose work, although he is only twenty-six years of age, has excited the admiration of all mathematical experts. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Ramanujan is that, as a mathematician, he is quite untaught. Until a year ago he was a clerk in the employment of the Port Trust of Madras.

But in spite of this, he has, to quote Mr. Hardy, Fellow of Trinity, who has taken a great interest in Ramanujan, "discovered for himself leading mathematical theorems of the last hundred years had added to the knowledge of schoolmen, although he was quite ignorant of their work and accomplishments. Indeed, his mathematical education is rather a mystery, and the first I knew of him was about fifteen months ago when he wrote to me explaining who he was, and sent a large number of remarkable mathematical theorems which he had proved."

This is the second mathematical genius produced by India in the last three years. At the end of 1912 the members of the Royal Asiatic Society held a specially-convened meeting in London, when they were astounded by the mathematical powers of a Tamil boy, Arumogan. A complicated series of sums had been prepared to test the boy's powers, each of which he answered within a few seconds. One sum was: "A chetty gave as a treat to 173 persons a bushel of rice each. Each bushel contained 54½ grains, and the chetty stipulated that 17 per cent. should be given to the temple. How many grains did the temple get? Within three seconds came the answer (which had to be translated), 100,913,709 with fifty-two as the fraction over.

Among other questions were the following:

"Add together 8,596,713,826 and 96,268,593.

"Multiply 45,189 by 864,726.

"Find the fifth root of 69,343,957.

"What weight of water is there in a room flooded 2 feet deep, the room being 18 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 4 inches, and a cubic foot of water weighing 62½ pounds."

To all of them Arumogan gave the correct answers within a few seconds.

Undoubtedly one of the most wonderful lightning calculators was Geo. Bidder, the well known engineer, who died in 1878. Bidder, who with George Stephenson was one of the earliest to recognize the value of the electric telegraph, first went to school at Camberwell, and afterwards attended classes at Edinburgh University. And even as a boy of ten he could answer such questions as, "How many drops would there be in a pipe of wine containing 126 gallons, supposing that each gallon consisted of 221 cubic inches, and each cubic inch contained 4,885 drops?"

It was a favorite pastime of boys and masters to concoct the most difficult arithmetical problems to test Bidder's powers of calculation, and these he invariably solved correctly within a few seconds, apparently without effort.

Venom as Antidote

Extracting venom from snakes for the purpose of making an antidote for the poison is being carried on at Pareil Laboratory, Bombay. The poison is sent up to Kasauli, where it is injected in small quantities into horses and in course of time a certain amount of blood is drawn off. The blood corpuscles are separated from the serum and the latter is an antidote or antivenom as it is called. Several lives have been saved in Bombay by means of this antidote. A watchman at Cumballa Hill was recently bitten and though in a state of collapse and paralysis when the injection was made, he recovered entirely in twenty minutes. In another case a lady bitten by a snake was recovered after treatment. At the laboratory there is now enough of venom to supply all the demands India is likely to make, and it is now being sent to Germany and America, cobra venom being very useful in experiments connected with the blood.

DANCING IN OLD DAYS

Never as Popular as it is at Present Time

Dancing in the woods was the old manner in the classic times, and mythology tells of the worship thus paid by the pagans to the gods. The poets sang of it. The priests of Mars were the principal dancers in the sacred rites to that deity. There was also the religious dancing alluded to in the Old Testament, as where David danced before the ark to express his joy and that of his people, and there were the dances of the Druids round the altars and the mysterious stones. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world, was dancing more popular than it is today—not even in the pleasant times when in England, Ireland and France the people danced on the green. Oliver Goldsmith, travelling on foot, paid his way by playing for the dancers on his flute.

Live in Hives

In Mesopotamia the natives use a quaint form of dwelling, built of mud bricks in the form of a hive. As the country is destitute of trees from which to craft beehives, as it is in some places, devoid of stone, the natives build their habitations of sundried mud bricks with high and steep domes, similar in shape to a beehive. Each home consists of several of these hives, standing near together and surrounded by a wall of similar material. One or more is used to live in, another for the animals, and still another serves as a granary, and so on, according to the possessions of the proprietor. The smaller conical piles are of dried manure, which is used for fuel. Of late years, the inhabitants have used the land for pasturage, as the limited amount of rainfall makes irrigation necessary for agriculture.

INSTITUTION THAT GIVES AID TO UNFORTUNATES

WHERE THE PENNILESS MAN IS GIVEN A HELPING HAND

A Haven of Shelter for the Deserving, Man Who Desires Work, but Who Can Not Afford to Pay for Food, is Provided by Chicago Man.

"A Ladder for the Down and Out." That is what a building in Chicago is often called, although it is actually named the Rufus F. Dawes Hotel, after the man to whom its erection is due. It was founded to carry out the desire of Mr. Dawes' deceased son of a life. He had spoken of the need of an institution that should give a helping hand to the man who earnestly desired work, but who could not afford to pay for food and shelter while seeking it.

The building is the father's memorial to his son. It cost \$100,000 to build it, and on the opening night three hundred and thirty-eight strangers, from a snowstorm that raged outside. Some of them sat down before the broad open fireplace in the spacious lobby, which soon assumed the appearance of a clubroom. Others, who had a few coppers, bought strings of tickets, which entitled the holder to a soup at two cents, coffee, at the same price, rolls and doughnuts at a cent each, and pie for three cents.

The men were desired to use the bathrooms, and then each man received a night shirt and a pair of blue slippers, and was shown to his sleeping quarters.

The charge for beds is five cents. They are in dormitories that are equipped with an exhaust fan system of ventilation. Each bed has two sheets, a pillow slip and a blanket. For those who prefer to be alone, there are ninety-five "cubicle" rooms on the third floor. These rooms are rented for ten cents a night.

The hotel is not intended to provide permanent lodgings. Men are accommodated while they are looking for work, but the professional idler will not be welcome. The managers of the hotel endeavor, without charge, to find employment for men in hard luck. The institution is not endowed, and is not expected to be self-supporting. The founder will look out for the deficits.

Sir Gilbert Parker's Life

Sir Gilbert Parker, the Canadian-born author, has just told his life story to a British journal. He says:

My father was a British officer of artillery, who first came to Canada in his very young manhood at the time of the rebellion in 1837, and went out again before troops were finally withdrawn from the Dominion. When they were withdrawn he decided to settle there.

While I was taking my university course, I was tutoring and lecturing at 20 and 21. I fancy that it was easier for me to speak then than it is now. Eloquence is the easiest thing to acquire but thought is acquisition altogether.

I did not begin to write for the public till I landed in Australia a boy of 21. I had no intention of staying there but had gone to the South Seas on a trip for my health with the money I had saved. At 22 I lectured in the chief cities of Australia, made a big journey in the interior, and I was offered the post of associate editor of the Sydney Morning Herald, at a salary which, including payment for extra work, represented four figures. I omitted to state that I landed in Australia with \$60.

I had the good fortune when in connection with the Sydney Morning Herald to make trips as its special commissioner to different parts of the South Sea.

Then I began to write plays. Playwriting, not fiction, was my first appeal to the general public.

George Rignold, who was famous for his acting of Henry V., produced three plays of mine, all of which were successful, and brought me in more cash than I had ever thought of having from the pen, and audios beyond my modest dreams.

I wish I had a heartrend tale to tell of the attic or the garret, and the meal at the cab-shelter. I have not, but I did not work the less hard for all that.

In Australia I worked fifteen hours a day. Today I suppose I fill in as many hours with hard work as any man in this country, systematically determined, and not allowing my feelings to control my will.

"Pierre and His People," which was my first book of fiction, produced in 1892, had followed a visit, after some years, to Quebec and the Northwest of Canada. It was an immediate success, though not sensational in its sales.

Artisans Need Not Apply

The immigration department of Ottawa has issued a circular stating its intention to not only warn all but agriculturists and domestic servants against coming to Canada now, but also to reject them if they happen to come under any of the restrictive clauses of the immigration law. The intention to apply the law very rigidly, so as to prevent the present state of unemployment in the country from becoming worse. If an immigrant is liable to rejection for any reason he will not be admitted because he has a promise of employment, "because," the circular adds, "he secures it. It is by taking a position which otherwise might have been filled by some of our recent unemployed, amongst whom every trade and occupation is already represented."

Will Lecture in India

Leave of absence, in order that he may conduct a course of lectures in Lahore, India, has been granted to Prof. James Mavor, of Toronto University, by the board of governors of the university. Prof. Mavor is at present touring in the western provinces, and will proceed to the Orient early this fall. The professor is famous as the author of monumental work on the study of Russian economics; a subject which has engaged his attention for many years.

HONESTY IN THE FAR NORTH

Remarkable Incidents of the Probity of the Eskimo

An interesting example of painstaking honesty in the distant north is given in "A Summer and Winter in Hudson's Bay," by Mr. C. L. Leith, and Mr. A. J. Leith. When the author's geological expedition was wrecked in a terrific storm at Whale River, nearly a hundred miles from the nearest source of food supply, it was necessary for them to abandon a large part of their outfit. Nearly fifteen months later they received a letter from the Hudson's Bay house in London, announcing that case of goods for them had been forwarded by freight and inclosing a bill for three shillings and sixpence.

In due time they got the box packed exactly as they had left it after the wreck. Besides some very valuable specimens, it contained two water-soaked cameras, some dip needles, compasses, geological hammers, maps and geological reports, pencils, one glass bottle of drawing ink, and so forth. This was the tithe of the box.

Propped on poles to escape the ravages of foxes, it had remained until the following winter, when Eskimos passing on their winter hunt, took the box along on a toboggan and returned with it in the spring. When Hudson's Bay opened in the summer, the box went out on the post's sailboat on the annual trip to the central supply department of the Hudson's Bay Company on Charlton Island, some four hundred miles distant. On the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Discovery from London, the box was put on board, and carried to London. It reached Mr. Leith in Madison, Wisconsin, in January, 1911, after travelling seventy-five hundred miles in at least five different kinds of conveyance, at a cost of \$120.

On another occasion, a pocketbook containing 20 cents was dropped on a portage, picked up, carried two hundred miles, and returned. Where else, asks Mr. Leith would such a thing be possible?

THE MOUSTACHE BANNED

English Bishops and Judges With Hirsute Lips Unknown

Recent orders in continental military services regarding hirsute decorations have drawn attention to the prejudice against the moustache, which still survives in certain quarters.

No moustache is allowed in the British Navy, unless it is accompanied by a beard. An English bishop with a moustache is a thing unheard of, and Dr. Watts-Ditchfield, when he was appointed to the see of Chelmsford, had to do away with a companion of many years.

A moustached English judge is a rarity, though Mr. Justice Phillimore only defies the prevailing fashion. The moustache of the physician, though common now, is a recent growth. G. W. E. Russell never met a moustached doctor until 1877.

"Everyone," he writes, "condemned the hirsute appendage as highly unprofessional, and when some time after the poor man found his way into the lunatic asylum, neighboring doctors of the older school said they were not surprised."

In clerical circles, says a London Chronicle writer, "the possession of a moustache is a sort of party badge. To have a moustache is decidedly 'Low.' The High Churchman shaves or grows a beard. I know a High Church clergyman who holds moustaches in abhorrence. Once a junior was invited to take a mission at his church. He came. His upper lip flew the offending flag. Indicating the bedroom in which the stranger was to sleep, his host said to him: 'You will find everything you require on the dressing table.' Everything you require proved to be a razor, a brush and a stick of shaving soap. The hint was taken."

Nyu Spelling For Scous

A campaign to remove some of the barnacles clinging to the English language in the nature of intricate spelling is being under way in Ontario. To have a moustache is decidedly 'Low.' The High Churchman shaves or grows a beard. I know a High Church clergyman who holds moustaches in abhorrence. Once a junior was invited to take a mission at his church. He came. His upper lip flew the offending flag. Indicating the bedroom in which the stranger was to sleep, his host said to him: 'You will find everything you require on the dressing table.' Everything you require proved to be a razor, a brush and a stick of shaving soap. The hint was taken."

The following words illustrate the changes: "collegiate—coleleial; institute—instituit; principal—prinpal; branch—branch; society—solet.

In England the Simplified Spelling Society has a membership of 2,301 as compared to 420 two years ago. Rev. M. Mitton, of Toronto, who is interested in the movement, states that the people of Ontario spend over \$1,000,000 yearly in compelling the children to memorize thousands of words which result in nothing but damage to the child's reasoning faculties.

Manitoba's Fat Boy

Who has not chuckled over Dickens' "Fat Boy," in the Pickwick Papers? John Slater, a Manitoba boy, might stand as a specimen of the "Fat Boy" species, though from his bright and alert countenance, it is hardly fair to classify him with the sleepy youngsters whose main delight it was to make you creep.

He is nine years of age, and his father writes: "He weighs 210 pounds, stands 58 inches tall, measures 45 inches round the chest, 50 around the hips; the muscle of his forearm is 14 inches. John must be hard to beat for size and would seem to be good enough to be used as an emblem of bountiful Manitoba."

A Thought For The Week

Do not drift. Have a purpose in life. Fill your mind and heart with interests from which you personally do not reap any benefit—interests which tend in some way towards the larger good for the race. Make every faculty of your being take a spiritual direction. Make this the habit of your life; and the temptations you fear to-day will become harmless.

WOMEN PROPOSE THERE

And If Rejected They Promptly Kill Themselves

The captain of the Southern Cross, the steamer which contributes greatly to the splendid work of the Melanesian mission, once headed by the martyred Bishop Patteson, relates some surprising and highly interesting stories concerning the habits and customs of the Islanders.

"There is one small island," says Captain Sinker, R.N.R., "where the women always propose marriage to the men, and if the man refuses the woman must kill herself. A young native who had been converted to Christianity visited the island, and a girl fell in love with him and proposed marriage. Unluckily, he was already engaged, and had to refuse. The girl quietly resigned herself to death, but this idea so revolted the young Christian native, that he consulted a missionary, and asked what he ought to do—whether he ought to allow the girl to kill herself, or whether to prevent this he ought to marry her.

In the end it was agreed that he should marry her, in spite of his engagement in another island, and they became a very happy couple. There was no doubt that the girl would have killed herself. The people of the island would have insisted on it.

Captain Sinker does not believe in clothes for natives. "Usually a Melanesian native's great ambition is to possess some European garment. He thinks that if he wears something which the white man wears, he is much more important and powerful. What the garment is doesn't concern him at all. He will put on anything he can get hold of. The result is often most ludicrous. A native woman once made a public appearance wearing thirteen petticoats, and a chief appeared in a battered top hat and a coat of arms."

This passion of European clothes has a bad effect on the natives' health. When a man has a complete suit his great idea is to spend the rest of his life in it, and he would be as glad if you suggested to him that he might occasionally take it off.

Even when he swims he insists on wearing his clothes on, and when he comes out of the water he makes no attempt to dry either himself or his clothes. They will sleep in the same clothes that they swim in, and they never see any necessity for washing them. The missionaries don't encourage them to wear clothes. It has been found that they are better in every way if they wear only a loin cloth.

In one island it is the custom for the men to grow their hair very long, and to make an elaborate affair of it on the top of the head, but the ambition of the women is to be perfectly bald. The difficulty is to cut the hair off. I have often seen women scarping their heads with pieces of broken bottles and gashing themselves badly in their efforts to get the right effect.

There are still a few cannibals and head hunters in the less accessible parts of the islands. The cannibals' idea is not so much to have a good meal to eat in power by eating some important personage.

When two tribes fight, the plan of campaign is to kill the enemy's chief, and when he is killed the custom is for the victors to make a meal of him. By eating so powerful a man, they think they will gain power themselves. It is in this outlook which is liable to make the creation of the white man among cannibals rather a nerve-racking one. He never knows when he will be needed for tonic purposes.

Dogs in War

Considering how obviously fitted dogs are for police work and certain services in war it is curious that more use has not been made of them in modern times. Of course, now that hand-to-hand fighting is to all intents and purposes extinct, dogs are no longer formidable in war, but for gentry duty or the finding of wounded on the battlefield, dogs—as was shown during the Russo-Japanese War—can be of great service. The ancients employed dogs extensively as sentries.

So, also, did the Emperor Charles the Fifth, King of Spain, whilst Napoleon urged Napoleon to fasten dogs to stakes around the walls of Alexandria to keep guard. Dog senses are very much more acute than those of human beings—especially the senses of scent and hearing, which, of course, are invaluable for police work. Great Britain has been slower than some other countries to use dogs for this purpose. Belgium, Germany and France are all ahead of us.

What Makes Your Farm Pay?

Ask a business man in the city what particular line of his stock gives him his best returns, and he can tell you without hesitation. Upon this hangs his chance of success. Farming is a business of many parts, but few farmers have any correct idea of just what portion of their mixed operations may be their best. The modern method of profitable farming is not all work on the fields, but considerable "head work" is made to count in final reckoning. To use the head to best advantage it is necessary first to find out what is wrong and what is right with the farm operations. There is only one real way to do this, and that is by figures. Figures talk in farming, and the quicker more of our farmers get busy and by a simple method of bookkeeping find out for themselves what makes the old farm pay its way and what keeps it from paying more, the better for all.—Farmer's Advocate.

Sir Robert's Favorite

Sir Robert Laird Borden, during his long association with the legal and judicial fraternity at the bar of Nova Scotia, accumulated a fund of stories of lawyers and their clients. The prime minister is fond of one in particular, which deals with an old and frequently arrested offender, who, making one of his regular appearances in the prisoner's dock. The judge had assigned to his defence a young and ambitious but inexperienced lawyer. Before passing sentence the cad asked the prisoner whether he wished to say anything.

"Nothing, my lord," was the startling response, "except to bespeak the clemency of the court for my lawyer."

NEWFOUNDLAND MAY JOIN CONFEDERATION

ISLANDERS NOW TALK OF UNION WITH CANADA

The Wonderful Progress Made by Newfoundland During the Past Fifty Years—Has Built up an Enormous Fishing Industry.

ANNOUNCEMENT

E. J. HICKS formerly of Redcliff and Langdon begs to announce to the citizens of Gleichen and district that he has taken over the business and good will formerly carried on by Mr. F. H. Blackburne and intends keeping a full stock of Up-To-Date Men's Wear. He solicits the same generous patronage that has been accorded to Mr. Blackburne and will at all times be pleased to meet all his customers, believing that he will be able to fulfill their entire wants at prices that will be appreciated.

Opening Date-Saturday, Sept. 26th.

A CALL SOLICITED

New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities--- that's the desire of every housewife and it's our aim, too. We invite your patronage.

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Here Is Our Offer. Good For 30 Days Only:

The price of The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Canada's Greatest Newspaper, is \$1 a year. The price of The Gleichen Call, your own local paper, is \$1.40 per year. We now offer both papers for one year each, including a copy of the Family Herald's War Map, size 30x40 inches, in a neat folder of convenient size for only \$2.00.

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Whole Wheat Flour

Now extensively used in making Broom Bread, Cakes, etc., as well as Breakfast Food.

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before the price advances. \$5.00 per 100 pounds, in quantities to suit purchaser. Flour ground from your own wheat, 30 cents per 100 lbs.

F.A. Williams, Gleichen, Alberta.

L. H. Larivien was in from Standard last Saturday and disposed of some of the finest vegetables seen in town this season to S. A. Hall. While there was a good variety of vegetables, perhaps, the best consisted of cabbages, weighing 34 pounds, Mr. Larivien taking a great deal of interest in his garden and has proved that it is profitable as well as interesting.

The International Irrigation Congress

The Secretary writes the CALL from Calgary that no less than between thirty-five and forty districts in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan have intimated their intention of sending exhibits to the exhibition in connection with the International Irrigation Congress in Calgary, October 5th to 9th. The provinces of British Columbia and Alberta will send government displays and the Canadian Pacific Railway will compete with those for the government or corporation award at the exhibition. In addition there are numerous individual exhibits, which altogether will make one of the best exhibitions ever held in Western Canada.

The exhibition committee now has sufficient entries to ensure that almost all the space allotted for this purpose in the exhibition building will be taken, and there are a number to come in at the last moment. These numerous displays combined with the artistic draping of the building will make it one of the most attractive spots in Calgary during the Congress.

Districts which have already contracted for space in this building are as follows: Penticton, B.C., Cranston, Idaho; Okla, Irida; Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin, Acad, Swatwell, Three Hills, Trochu, Holden, Viking, Hilly, Truro, Mirror, Tofield, Wainwright, Vegreville, Vermilion, Lloydminster, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Southern Saskatchewan, Regina, Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Bassano, Gleichen and Strathmore.

On Monday morning, October 5, the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, will touch a button in Ottawa, which will be electrically connected with the flags and incense at the convention hall. This will unfurl these flags and be the signal for the official opening. Lieutenant-Governor Bulmer will then, in the name of the Governor-General of Canada, declare the Congress open.

Good Chance For Gleichen Farmers

E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Live Stock Association writes the CALL:

"In certain portions of southern and south-eastern Alberta, owing to the dry season and the scarcity of feed, there may be farmers and ranchers who would be glad to sell their stock or place the stock out on shares. In central and northern Alberta where the rainfall has been heavier, and there is an abundance of hay and forage crops, there are no doubt farmers who are in the market to purchase stock on shares."

"If these parties will communicate their wants to the undersigned he would be very pleased to bring the parties together in an endeavor to help the livestock industry of the province."

E. L. Richardson, Secretary, Calgary.

St. Andrew's Parish church will hold the Annual Harvest Thanksgiving Services on Sunday next, Sept. 27th, and on the following Sunday, Oct. 4th, there will be a Service of Intercession with Almighty God on behalf of our naval and military forces now engaged in war. All are cordially invited to join with us in these services.

At a meeting of the congregation of St. Andrew's church held after service on Sunday evening last, a resolution was passed that Sunday next, Sept. 27th, being the Harvest Festival Service, an extra special collection should be given in aid of paying off the arrears due on the rectory stipend. All members and friends of the church are respectfully requested to attend these services and make a special offering, by giving as liberally as possible, to wipe out these arrears otherwise the work of our church cannot be carried on. It therefore, rests with each individual to do his or her utmost.

The Methodist Ladies Aid will hold a sale of home-made cooking in the vacant building one door east of the Pioneer Meat Market, on Saturday, September 26th, from 2:30 to 6, and afternoon tea will be served.

Will the people of Gleichen and vicinity please look over their homes, and see what they have laid aside in the way of clothing that can be passed on to someone else. Clothing for grown people or children, and see what they have in the way of clothing that can be passed on to someone else. Clothing for grown people or children, and see what they have in the way of clothing that can be passed on to someone else. Clothing for grown people or children, and see what they have in the way of clothing that can be passed on to someone else.

Thanksgiving is on Monday, October 12th this year.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the church, Thursday, Oct. 1st, at three p.m. Visitors are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Till were in from Rosedale Creek on Monday transacting business and meeting their numerous Gleichen friends.

Oleg Kerstein left on Monday to attend high school at Melville, Sask.

It will be pleasing to his many friends to hear that Steve Williams is improving nicely in the Calgary hospital from a severe attack of typhoid fever.

P. Christensen returned last week from Calgary where he has been seriously ill with typhoid fever. He left Tuesday morning for Wetaskiwin to visit his brother until he is fully recuperated.

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A War Map and Two Papers for \$2.

The CALL has made it a rule for some years not to club with other newspapers for several reasons, but as an exceptionally good proposition has been offered our readers we have decided to break the rule for 30 days only. During that time subscribers who pay for the CALL and the Family Herald and Weekly Star one year in advance may have the two papers for \$2. This includes old subscribers as well as new and besides each subscriber will receive a WAR MAP FREE. However, this offer is for only 30 days and you have the opportunity of getting two fine papers and an up-to-date war map.



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we are here at all times with the cash for all classes of cattle, from a calf to an export steer; and all classes of hogs from a sucker to a packer. We are also paying the highest market price for barley, oats and other commodities that will make hog feed. We are not buying poultry this season, but can furnish crates to farmers who wish to ship to P. Burns & Co., and will assist you in making shipment.

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